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R. FISHER, TAILOR,

HAVING returned and located in Liberty, and opened a Tailor Shop, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally. He will spare no pains to please those who may favor him with their patronage. All work entrusted to him is warranted to please the customer. Shop open at the old Everett Drug Store, opposite the Arthur House. April 21, 1876-49ct.

D. CARPENTER, Notary Public,

BARRY, CLAY CO., MO.
Jan. 21, 1876.

L. & J. F. RAMAGE, Attorneys at Law,

KANSAS CITY, MO.
Will practice in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties and in the Supreme Court. September 28, 1877-1y.

D. C. ALLEN, Attorney at Law,

Will give his exclusive attention to the practice of his profession.
Office at No. 1876-384.

SIMRALL & SANDUSKY, Attorneys at Law,

LIBERTY, MO.
Office on West side of Public Square.
Having perfected an accurate set of ABSTRACTS OF TITLES to all Clay County Lands and superior facilities in CONVEYANCING and INVESTIGATING TITLES.
July 4, 1876-84ct.

SMITH & BURRIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

And Notaries Public,
LIBERTY, MO.
Will practice in the courts of Clay, Jackson, Ray, Platte and Clinton.
Title Abstracts of Clay Co. in office.
Office over the Commercial Savings Bank West Side Square.
April 6, 1877-4c.

WM. H. WOODSON, Attorney at Law,

LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO.
Will practice in all Courts of North-West Missouri.
Office in Court House.
January 21, 1876-10c.

E. B. GILL, Attorney at Law,

LIBERTY, MO.
Office in old Farmers Bank Building.
Aug. 11, 1876-10c-4c.

JAMES W. FRAHER, Attorney at Law,

LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO.
And Agent for THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office over corner Boot and Shoe Store. October 13, 1876.

DR. B. F. RECORDS, Notary Public,

PROVIDENCE, CLAY COUNTY, MISSOURI.
Duly qualified as such May 25th, 1875.
Office at Clark's April 21st, 1881.
June 4, 1875-24c.

Land for Sale.

1,500 ACRES unimproved land, mostly lying in Atchison, New Adams, Harrison, Clinton, Cass and Bates counties, Mo.
Terms.—One-third cash, and balance on accommodating terms. Address J. L. ASHBY, Nov. 25-284c.

E. M. SAMUEL & SONS, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

101 N. MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
PROMPT attention paid to consignments of Wool, Hides, Grain, Wool, and Country Produce generally. Orders for all kinds of Merchandise filled at lowest market rates.
Liberal advance advances made on consignments.
April 21, 1876-1y.

SAMUEL HARDWICKE, Attorney at Law,

LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO.
OFFICE on the West side of Public Square, over Commercial Bank.
Sept. 28, 1873-20y.

HENRY SMITH, Attorney at Law,

KANSAS CITY, MO.
OFFICE, No. 9 Orr's Building, 5th street, between Main and Delaware.
October 5, 1877-1y.

Carriage, Wagon AND SIGN PAINTING.

I SOLICIT the patronage of those desiring work done in the line of Carriage, Wagon or Sign Painting. I will guarantee satisfaction in price, style and durability. My shop is at G. W. Payne's old stand, up-stairs.
JOHN J. GAW.
Liberty, Feb. 2, 1878-2m.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CLAY COUNTY FUNDING BONDS.

ALL persons holding Clay County Funding Bonds are notified to present the same to the County Treasurer, at Liberty, Mo., for payment. The county will not pay interest on coupons after maturity.
Attest: J. W. BURRIS, Clerk.
January 4, 1876-31m.

HOLDERS OF 10 Per Cent Funding Bonds of Clay County, Mo.

YOU are hereby notified to present all ten per cent. Clay County Funding Bonds to the County Treasurer, at Liberty, Mo., for payment on or before the first day of January, 1878. The county will not pay interest after said first day of April, 1878. By order of the County Court.
February 15, 1878-7c.

BLANK Warrantee Deeds for sale at the Tribune Office. Fine form.

Liberty Tribune.

VOL. XXXII.

LIBERTY, CLAY CO., MO., MARCH 15, 1878.

NO. 44.

HOG AND HOMINY.

[Meriden, Miss. Mercury.]

In order for the people of the South to become independent and prosperous, it is absolutely essential that they should raise on their own farms their own means of subsistence. This they may easily do, since all that is necessary is the will and a small outlay of effort and attention. Few families require more than 2,000 pounds of meat per annum, and ten hogs, properly attended, will, without doubt, net 2,000 pounds. Can not every farmer by commencing now, contrive to have ten hogs to kill next winter? "Set your pigs" and persistently work up to them, is the sure way to succeed. But you have no corn, and shoots instead of hogs, we imagine we hear some of our farmers exclaim, in a surly, despondent tone sadly derogatory to their pluck and manhood. The old problem that "where there is a will there is a way" is literally true, consequently substitutes for corn may be found, and shoots may be made to grow into large hogs. Put your hogs into your horse lot and give them the slops from your kitchen and your surplus vegetables, until your corn comes on.

Raise more corn, peas, oats and potatoes, and less cotton. Raising cotton at 8 and 10 cents will break the best farmer in the land. Manure your land with stable and cowmanure and cotton seed, and try to cause one acre to yield as much as you usually take off three. Try it for once.

Oats are far cheaper as feed for horses than corn, and do not materially interfere with the working of the corn crop, consequently every farmer should sow oats, particularly if he is scant of corn. German millet is also a profitable and easily grown crop, and very handy as feed for stock.

It is plain to every man who has a glimmering of sense that raising cotton to the neglect of breadstuffs has dragged the South down to poverty. Will farmers go on in this most ruinous policy? We know it is said that there are some men too stupid to be instructed even by experience—that school-master of fools, but trust the majority of farmers have sense enough to quit a system of husbandry that is yearly impoverishing them. Let every farmer curtail his cotton crop and go in for a diversity of crops—such as corn, oats, peas, potatoes, etc.

We must live and practice the strictest economy in order to become comfortable and independent.

Tests made in California have proved—that alfalfa fed to milch cows, increases the quantity of milk given by the cows over any other feed; second, that it so improves the quality that more butter is yielded from the same quantity of milk. As a pasturage grass it is grown in California, and in the loamy soil of rocky hill-sides its long roots wind around among the stones and supply an ample growth of top. The mule drivers, this summer, as soon as they began feeding alfalfa, declared the mules did not and would not eat their usual grain.—Mass. Ploughman.

TRADE WITH THE TROPICS.—Col. John C. Burch, of the Nashville American, Chairman of the various delegations which lately visited Havana for the purpose of establishing direct trade between the West and Cuba via Savannah, has submitted his report, which deals very summarily with the whole subject. While Spain, by her protective tariff in favor of her own bottoms, discriminates so largely against us, he shows that general trade with Cuba is impossible and that the only remedy is a commercial treaty between the two countries for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

FORESTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—To show the necessity of taking some means of protecting our forests, and the need of the Forestry Committee it is proposed to organize it is stated that within ten years no less than 12,000,000 acres of forest have been cut or burned over in the United States. Much of this timber is used for fuel, twenty-five cities being on record as consuming from five thousand to ten thousand acres each. Fences used up much timber, and railway sleepers require the product of a hundred and fifty thousand acres per annum. The amount of lumber timber yet standing is no longer large, and but for the fact that it must gradually increase in price, and thus be less wastefully used, it would soon become so scarce as to be very dear. Nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars is estimated to be invested in the whole timber industry, employing two hundred thousand men.

LIGHTING UP THE SEA.—The floating fireworks now used at sea in case of shipwrecks have been made in the form of a bomb that may be thrown from a mortar. The bomb is thrown into the water at a distance from the ship or shore battery, and takes fire immediately on falling in the water, and burns with an intense white flame. It is only necessary to make a small hole in the shell sufficient to admit the water, and it flames the moment it is wet. For this reason it cannot be distinguished, and the bomb floats and lights up the sea for a long distance around it, plainly showing the position of distressed or hostile ships or boats.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

A Gentleman in Shanghai writes to a friend in San Francisco as follows: The great question which at present agitates the Flowery Kingdom is the famine at the North. For four years past a part of four of China's Northern provinces has yielded either a small crop, or none at all. One year ago the suffering was something dreadful among these poor people, who are worse off than slaves. At that time about \$70,000 was raised by the foreign communities at the open ports, and forwarded to disbursing agents, who made good use of the money. This year the famine is still worse. Over a country that embraces a population of some fifteen millions of people, absolute destitution prevails. People are actually eating each other. Babies are cut up and sold by the pound. There seems to be no remedy; the Chinese authorities are doing something, but it is

ONLY A DROP IN THE BUCKET. The foreign community have elected canvassing committees, and the subscriptions will be up in the thousands; how much, it is impossible to say. From last year's sad experience, it is estimated that a life can be saved for about \$1.50, so that all that can be done will save only a few out of the millions. In the central provinces there is an abundance of rice; this is being shipped to the suffering districts, but it takes a month to reach them. It costs nearly three times the price of the rice to carry it to its destination—no railroads, no canals, not even a carriage road. Within the past fifteen years the Chinese government have spent money enough on fortifications, ships, and improved arms and ammunition to have built a road from Shanghai to Peking, with branches leading through the famine districts. The ships are useless; so are the fortifications; they both serve only for an excuse to

PAY FAT SALARIES TO LAZY OFFICIALS. The arms and munitions are stored away, rusting so as to be worthless, and China's millions are starving. Chinese officials do not want to change the order of things. Why should they? The merchants and traders desire it, but they have very little to say in the matter. If I am rightly informed, with all their government workshops and arsenals there has never been an agricultural tool or implement made; guns, torpedoes, ships, &c., seem to be their end and aim. The official class grow richer and richer each year and the lower classes poorer and poorer. No wonder that such numbers are willing to go to the Pacific coast, where in a few years they can earn a life competence and lie down and die in their own land with the millions taken from the poor laboring classes in our own country.

What kind of people is it who regard with cool nonchalance their neighbors devouring their own children? Were you to ask them to explain their strange apathy, they would no doubt give the regular Chinese shake of the head and say, "Me no sabe." As was announced in the Intelligencer, last Saturday, yesterday was the day set for the sale of three horses, the property of Messrs. Loch Terhune, Jack Robinson and James Catron, which had been levied on by the collector, to satisfy judgments against the county on county and township bonds. At an early hour in the day it became evident that there would be a considerable attendance of Lafayette county taxpayers. At noon a large meeting of citizens was held at the courthouse, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted that no one should be permitted to bid at the sale; the meeting organized itself for action, with a duly appointed leader, and when the hour for the sale arrived, there were about two hundred resolute men, coolly looking on, while the collector endeavored to effect sales of the horses. Very little was said; no bids were made; and after crying each of the animals a length of time, the collector withdrew, without having sold the property. When the collector ordered the horses to be taken away; a cheer, long and loud, went up at the victory gained by the people, and the crowd dispersed. So ended the first sale of property to pay railroad bonds in Lafayette county.—Lexington Intelligencer.

Ex-Gov. Packard of Louisiana is a philosopher and knows how to bear his political pull-down gracefully. Recently some of his friends, in discussing the gubernatorial question, had a good deal to say about "the governor de jure," and "the governor de facto." He stopped the talk by quietly saying: "Gentlemen, the real fact in this business is that I am only governor defuncto."

In many counties in this State the provisions of the new tax law have proved a great hardship to the farmers having small farms—they having in thousands upon thousands of cases, mortgaged their farms to pay their taxes, and of course, the great majority of land will revert to the money lender. "Vengeance is mine saith the Lord," and the members of the last Legislature who voted for the tax law, dodged or "paired off" will be remembered by the farmers and mechanics of this state whom they have betrayed and oppressed.—Clipper.

The County Court of Vernon has authorized the Presiding Justice to renew all outstanding bonds at fifty cents on the dollar of their face value.

STYLES IN UNDERCLOTHING.

Colored embroidery is the novelty in imported underclothing, and this is now so delicately done that it is no longer objected to by ladies who have hitherto preferred white needle work. Gowns, chemises and petticoats of the finest French percale have the neck, sleeves and the frills of skirts needworked in tiny scallops of three colors. The first scallop is of pale blue, the next dark red, the third yellow, and a delicate vine tracery is then wrought inside in colors to match. The square-necked Pompadour chemises are shown in numbers. The French saque-shapes, that fit close to the figure, are the most popular of all, and are so generally worn that dealers are selling yokes and sleeves covered with exquisite needlework for \$1.25, of such qualities as were formerly sold for \$3 or \$4. These are objected to now, as they require full chemises, and this fullness adds too much to the bulk of the figure for the present slender styles. The best furnishing houses now import cambric, linen and percale combination garments that fit the waist as closely as a corset cover, slope plainly over the hips, extend thence to the knee, and are trimmed below with tucks and ruffles to take the place of the short under-petticoat, and at the same time of the corset cover. Another garment is a corset waist with drawers attached, and this does away with a chemise; sometimes this is high in the neck, and made of the raw silk flannel so popular now for ladies' underwear; it is also shown in fine cambrics.

HEAP LIKE NIGGER.

The following sploty anecdote is told of the late John B. Floyd, Secretary of War in President Buchanan's Cabinet: His complexion was dark, and his hair, although of fine texture, very curly, clustering in close ringlets all over his head. He always dressed in exceedingly good taste, and sported the best of broadcloth, so that he presented an exceptionally fine appearance. During the administration of Mr. Buchanan, a reception was given at the White House to a delegation of Indians from the Plains, and Gov. Floyd attended, as Secretary of War, to receive the gentle savages and present them to the President. He was arrayed in full evening costume, swallow-tail, choker and white kids, in order that the occasion might be as impressive as possible.

The aborigines were gotten up in most extravagant display of paint feathers and gow-gaws. After the ceremony had been concluded, Gov. Floyd, by way of diversion, proudly touched his own manly breast and remarked to one of the chiefs, in the usual vernacular: "No Indian—Virginia Indian blood—Pocahontas!" The chief gazed at him from head to foot, looking very doubting, and then putting his hand on the Governor's head and feeling his curls, gravely answered: "No Indian—no Indian! Hair heap like nigger!" President Buchanan roared at the sally, in which Gov. Floyd, who loved a joke, even at his own expense, heartily joined. But historians say he never subsequently claimed Indian blood.

SENATOR ARMSTRONG.—A Washington correspondent thus refers to Missouri's new Senator: "The fact is, Missouri's new Senator is one of the most efficient workers in Congress. He speaks but little, but being a man of strong convictions, exalted patriotism and the most liberal and statesmanlike views of public policy, he has the ability to impress his opinions upon others, and in the Committee room and with individuals he does an immense amount of the best kind of work. He never shirks a duty on account of his labor, and once engaged in an enterprise never dreams of failure. The same kind of talent, ability and persistent effort, made Erastus Wells, for years, the acknowledged leader of the Missouri delegation in Congress."

TO DESTROY CHICKEN LICE.—Last summer our hen house was so infested with this vermin that the sitting hens died on their nests. One afternoon I noticed the martins carrying to their box—which was on the pole above the henhouse—some green leaves. Watching them I found they were getting the leaves of the male persimmon. I gathered some of the leaves, threw them into the nests on the hen house floor, and in less than an hour the house was free from the vermin. To boil the leaves and sprinkle with the decoction will be as effective.—Southern Cultivator.

Some of the Southern papers are disposed to scout the idea that tea can be successfully raised in this country, because of its decided inferiority in flavor to the Chinese product. The topic is one that seems to interest Commissioner Ledue, however, and is about as mild and inoffensive a hobby as he could possibly find to ride. So let the old gentleman have his fun, so long as it cheers, without inebriating him.

Johnson county is without a jail, though as able to build one as any county in the State. The Ohio legislature is considering a bill offering to pay a bounty for the killing of hawks, rats and mice by assessing one mill per dollar on the taxable property of the State.

NEWSGRAPHS.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has procured the passage of a bill by the legislature, making it a felony to sell or expose for sale any horse or other animal "having the disease known as glanders, or farcy, or any other contagious or infectious disease." The same law requires the owner of such animal, when diseased beyond recovery, to put him to death at once. The hand of Henry Bergh is perceptible in this humane piece of legislation.

A MONUMENT FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—A monument for John C. Breckinridge is proposed in Kentucky. The Legislature of that State has incorporated an association which will collect funds for the purpose, and a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the monument has been passed to a second reading.

Prof. J. B. Bradley left here last Saturday for Liberty, where he will engage in the grocery business. The Prof. has many warm friends here, who wish him abundant success and prosperity.—Paris Mercury.

Is it possible that the government of the United States has not finished paying claims against the Republic of Texas? It seems so from the tenor of a bill passed in the House Saturday. Well, hurry up the money of the old veterans, Mr. Sherman, and you can pay them in these detested silver dollars, if you please.

The town of Warrensburg, Johnson county, has filed with the state auditor \$36,000 6 per cent. compromise bonds for registration. These bonds were issued as a compromise of bonded indebtedness, bearing 10 per cent. interest, and the compromise was effected at the rate of 55 cents on the dollar.

While standing in the crowd, watching a blue-ribbon procession, we overheard an Irish matron say to her spouse: "Arrah, Pat, but whod'd a thought so many wimmin' and children were fond of a sup! Faith an' it's doin' a good work they are."—Tribune.

Hallsville, Boone county, wants a flouring mill, and a subscription paper, to raise money to secure it, is being circulated. The moment a girl has a secret from her mother, or has received a letter she dares not let her mother read, or has a friend of whom her mother does not know, she is in certain danger. A secret is not a good thing for a girl to have. The fewer secrets that lie in the hearts of women at any age the better. It is almost a test of purity. She who has none of her own is best and happiest.

The chief properties of wisdom are to be mindful of things past, careful of things present, and provident of things to come.

St. Louis Times: Isn't it about time to lop off the nursery and collegiate departments of our public schools and restore the system to its good old rudimentary channels? As it is now, they have become a wasteful and extravagant luxury.

The Catholic Church at St. Helena, Napa county, California, was blown down Sunday night and considerable minor damage reported.

Only two members of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet are now living—Montgomery Blair and Simon Cameron.

The Pine Bluff (Ark.) Express says one thousand families from the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pa., will have settled in that section within a year.

It cost the Government \$5,187 to run the revenue office at Frenchman's Bay, Mo., last year, and the receipts were \$8.85.

President Porter tells the Yale students that if they wish to revive the old "Linonia" and "Brothers in Unity" debating societies, the Faculty will encourage them. These societies were over a century old when suspended a few years ago, and each had an interesting history. The students propose reviving one, by way of experiment, open to all the undergraduate departments.

Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, D. D., has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church in Glasgow for the ensuing year.

When Dan Voorhees went into the lobby after his silver speech, a not very pretty lady kissed him. He has been in the lobby ever since; but lightning rarely strikes twice in the same place. The Mayville Register has hoisted the name of James N. Burnes, as its choice for U. S. Senator.

The Cameron Register says: graves county, Ky., claims a woman who has given birth to five children in thirteen months. The distracted husband has taken to the woods.

Twenty-cent pieces should be retired. They often lead a newspaper man to make rash investments under impressions that his capital is one-fourth larger than it really is.

Tobias Gibson was the first Methodist, David Cooper the first Baptist, Hall and Montgomery the first Presbyterians, and Dr. Cloud the first Episcopalian to preach the gospel in the state of Mississippi.

SONGS UNSUNG.

'Tis not the harp's low string alone Whose music charms the ravished breast; The thought of a remembered tone, The singing of a bird that's down, Off fills us with a deep unrest Which music's most consummate art Can never weaken in the heart.

Within the master's teeming brain What chord as swelled what anthem striven, And what the utterance in vain, Cried out for life but died again, Unknown but to its native heaven: And left the mourning souls of earth To find above its perfect birth!

Within each separate human soul Live melodies that swelter are Than those which solemn organs roll, Or silver-tongued singers tell, Or morning stars e'er out to start, But chilled by the dark world's eclipse They die before they reach the lips. —Sidney Dickinson.

WE'LL MEET AGAIN.

We'll meet, perhaps, when years have flown, When you and I, have older grown, And learned to tread life's path alone, Ah, then, how shall we meet?

We'll meet again, but not as now, There will be furrows on your brow, And deeper lines on mine, than now, But we shall not regret.

We'll meet, but not as strangers meet, Each pulse will throb with quicker beat, Each eye grow bright again to greet The friend of other days.

Those dark eyes will have dimmer grown, Time's busy fingers will have strewn, With silver threads those locks of brown, Yet we shall meet again.

The Supreme Court of Alabama holds that the common law rule once prevailing in England, allowing the owner of property to set spring guns to protect it against trespassers, is inconsistent with our customs and institutions; that while the owner may use necessary force to prevent a trespasser from taking property, the rule is subject to the qualification that he must not, except in extreme cases, endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm; and if, in order to prevent a bare trespass, life is taken with a deadly weapon, the killing is murder; while, if the weapon used is not a deadly weapon, and is suited rather for alarm or chastisement and there was no intent to kill, the killing will be manslaughter. The owner cannot, because he inflicts injuries by means of spring guns which cannot harm the trespasser without his incurring unlawful act, lawfully inflict other or greater harm to the person of the trespasser, to deter or frighten him, than he could if personally present, directing or doing the shooting himself; and the principle is not different because the trespasses are repeated, secret and under cover of darkness, by persons unknown to the owner.

Harness should never be kept in the stable where manure is constantly generating large quantities of ammonia. This ammonia is rapidly absorbed by the leather, and the effect upon the leather is about the same as would result from saturating it with strong lye. In a word, ammonia rots leather, and hence keeping harness in the stable is sure to result in its damage more or less.

"Things are climbin' down low, sonny," remarked an old darkey. "Fust, I done come down to two meals a day; den I come down to one—mighty plain one at dat an' now, bress my ole hide, ef I don't got too scratch 'round ter git so much as one good squar' lunchin' a week!"

Ohio has over \$100,000,000 invested in sheep. These produce 185,000,000 pounds of wool, and at least 300,000,000 pounds of mutton, worth at a low estimate, \$80,000,000. In 1874, Ohio had 172,570 dogs—much below the real number in the State. In the last five years they killed \$783,474 worth of sheep. The support of the dogs amounted to \$10,000,000. Quite a showing, truly.

A young woman in Ohio has married a rich man who is ninety-two years old. Should the old fellow take it into his head to go on living until his 140th birthday, as old men sometimes actually do, it will be exceedingly awkward for that young woman.

There are published in Texas three Baptist, two Christian, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, one Spiritualist, and one hundred and seventy Democratic papers.

Mrs. Clemmer says she wishes for her sex in being forced to say that polite society has again begun to lean over pianos in drae fifth rib.

"You are pretty as a picture," he muttered, gazing into her upturned face, "and it would have been a good deal cheaper for me if I had taken your picture instead of yourself."

"I'm waiting 'neath the window, love, upon the porch seat; I'm waiting here till you come down, your own true love to greet. Don't be too long a fixin' up—for if I may make bold, I ain't a-goin' to wait here long a-sittin' in the cold."

The leading Baptists of St. Louis are agitating the question of establishing a national headquarters for the denomination at that city. There is said to be over 100,000 Baptists in the State.

The Rocky Mountain Wool Growers' Association, at a late meeting, strongly protested against removing the tariff on wool and woolsens.

One square, 6 lines, one insertion, - - \$1 00
Each additional insertion per square, - - 50
One square, six months, - - - - - 8 00
One square, twelve months, - - - - - 13 00
One-quarter of a column, twelve months, 30 00
One-half of a column, twelve months, 45 00
One column, without charge, one year, 120 00
Advertiser's notices - - - - - 8 25
Find Settlement notices - - - - - 8 75
Announcing candidates, in advance, - 8 50
All advertisements, not marked with the number of insertions, will be published till forbid and charged for accordingly.
\$27 in forwarding Subscriptions, etc., the Name, and Post-office Address should be plainly written.

MISSOURI LANDS.

From the Public Domain. Since receiving your request I have gone through my lists of vacant United States lands, and figured up the number of acres in each of several of the counties in which there are lands subject to entry. The following is about correct: Camden county 170,000 acres; Palski, 60,000; Benton, 45,000; Hickory, 31,000; Phelps, 17,000; Miller, 15,000; St. Clair, 13,000; Crawford, 22,000; Maries, 5,500; Henry, 2,000; Osage, 1,000. In a portion of each of the following: Dallas, 36,000 acres; Laclede, 32,000; Polk, 4,000; Cedar, 1,000.

There are also a few hundred acres in each, Washington, Franklin, Gasconade, and Morgan counties. There are only 2,700 acres in all that part of the State north of the Missouri river. The great bulk of the lands given above lie in South Central Missouri. There are also vacant lands in all the counties South of said central portion of the state, but I have not the list of unsold lands in the Springfield District, and not all in the Ironton District.

The lands of Missouri are subject to either cash or Homestead entry, and lie in bodies of from 40 acres, to square miles of sections. There are places in Camden, Palski, Dallas and Laclede counties where there are solid sections adjoining each other, in which an entry has never been made; but it is the case in most of the area given that there are settlements in each section, and that the remaining tracts are 40, 80, 160, 320, or 480 acres. It is mostly timbered high land. The amount and kinds of timber and the kinds of soil are so numerous within the twenty five miles, that it would be difficult for me to give entire satisfaction in this brief letter. I will say that winter wheat never fails, that oats and all kinds of grass, and everything else that matures before August generally produce well.

In conclusion permit me to say that the United States land being convenient in South Central Missouri, all other lands improved and unimproved, are cheap. Land along this railroad from Franklin to the western part of the state is not worth more than \$5 per acre, except near a few county seats, and Cuba and St. James. E. G. E. FEBRUARY, 1878.

In a street car in Philadelphia an old gentleman was seated in one corner and the car was full. A bevy of fair ones, of all ages and weights, swarmed in, and there were no seats. Whereupon the gallant old gentleman shouted aloud: "Ladies, I shall be most happy to give my seat to any of you who is over thirty-two years of age." All remained standing.

The Huntington Vindicator states that a few days ago about two acres of land, lying in Henderson county, Tennessee, suddenly sunk two or three feet, the effect of a shock of earthquake.

"A lovely young man," a teacher in wax flowers, who came to Chester, Pa., last fall and married one of the belles of the place, turns out to have no less than eight other wives looking for him around the country.

A wag suggests that a suitable opening for many choirs should be, "Lord, have mercy upon us miserable singers."

Dispatches from Memphis give an account of the destruction by fire at that place of the steamer City of Chester of the Anchor line, owned by the Memphis and St. Louis Packet company. Three lives are known have been lost. Capt. Zeigler had quite a narrow escape.

The New York Sun now refers to